

# Fort Worth Daily Gazette.

DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING COMPANY.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1886.

VOL. XII: NO. 133.

## B. C. EVANS & CO.

We have prepared for our patrons this week SOME GENUINE SURPRISES in our dress goods department. The assortment embraces the finest line of dress goods, silks, satins and velvets ever shown in Fort Worth, and bought with a view to the low retail trade. Our reputation for correct styles and low prices on dress goods stands second to none.

### Velvets, Silks and Plushes.

Fancy check silk velvets go this week at \$1.25; fancy stripe silk velvets we offer this week at \$1.50; fancy stripe plushes only ask this week \$1.75; plain plushes, all the new colors, our price this week \$1.25; our extra fine silk plush we have reduced to \$1.75; fancy chenille velvets, just the thing for trimming, 75c; fancy chenille plush, elegant goods, we only ask 65c; we selling black woven silk broadcloth velvets, a most desirable article, at \$1.75.

### Silks! Silks! Silks!

The bargains we name for this week in silks will be found just as described, and for sale all the week at the prices advertised. Colored gros grain silks, perfectly pure dye, good color, bright finish, and are very desirable goods, at 75c; colored silk, elegant and rich, at \$1; our black gros grain silks range in prices from 40c to \$2.50.

### Black Dress Goods! Black Dress Goods!

We are showing an immense variety of fine French mourning dress goods, in camel's hair and India cloth, Henriettas and a line of Courtland's English crapes; black cashmere all real wool, a positive bargain, at 50c; black surah cloth, guaranteed all pure wool, only 50c; silk warp Henrietta, extra quality, full width, at \$1.25; black merino, extra heavy, full 46 in wide, at \$1.25.

The above is absolutely without exception the greatest bargains in really fine goods ever offered in this city by our own or other house, and we can assure you that any lady who fails at least to come and look at them will miss an opportunity unlikely to occur again.

## B. C. EVANS & CO.

113-115 Houston and 112-114 Main Streets, FORT WORTH, TEXAS.

M. BRITTON President. G. R. NEWTON Cashier. CITY NATIONAL BANK. FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF LOCK-BOXES FOR RENT.

Business and gentlemen who have valuable papers, money or jewelry are invited to examine our safe. A private parlor is furnished where those who have boxes can examine their contents in their own convenience and leisure.

CORNER HOUSTON AND THIRD STREETS, Fort Worth.

M. VANZANDT, President. THOS. A. TIDBALL, Vice-President. N. HARDING, Cashier.

THE FORT WORTH NATIONAL BANK, Successors to Tidball, VanZandt & Co., Fort Worth, Texas.

CAPITAL STOCK PAID UP, \$125,000.00. SURPLUS FUND, \$30,000.00.

General banking business transacted. Collections made and promptly remitted. Exchange on all the principal cities of Europe.

Directors—K. M. VanZandt, Thos. A. Tidball, N. Harding, J. P. Smith, J. J. Jarvis, E. J. Beall.

LODGE, President. D. C. BENNETT, Vice-President. E. B. HARROLD, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Corner Houston and Second Streets, Fort Worth, Texas.

Cash Capital and Surplus, \$450,000.

Directors—J. S. Godwin, M. R. Lloyd, J. D. Reed, Zane Cetti, D. C. Bennett, George Jackson, S. B. Burnett, E. B. Harrold and E. W. Harrold.

TRANSACTS A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS.

## THE TRADE.

I beg leave to call special attention to my

### Cigar Department,

offering all the finest brands of Cigars in the market, and which I offer to the trade at manufacturers' prices.

goods sold by me are guaranteed to give entire satisfaction. Sole agent for the celebrated

## RAND REPUBLIC CIGARROS,

only genuine fine long Havana filler cigar in the United States that is sold at 10 cents. Send me a trial order and be fully convinced.

## JOSEPH H. BROWN,

Fort Worth, - - - Texas.

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

## LEWIS BROS.,

Orders Given Prompt Attention. Repairing

Neatly Done.

HOUSTON STREET, FORT WORTH

736 ELM STREET, DALLAS

## TARIFF REFORM.

The First Great Party Debate of the Second Session of the Forty-Ninth Congress is Had.

Morrill of Vermont and Beck of Kentucky the Principals—Morrison's Horizontal Scheme Decided.

The Republicans Asked to Introduce a Bill and Give the Democrats a Chance to Criticize.

A SCENE IN THE SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9.—In the course of the discussion in the senate to-day as to the advisability of further tariff-revision legislation by the present congress, Mr. Morrill proceeded to address the senate. He said it was clear that the Democratic presidential candidate in 1888 would have been defeated but for the protective tariff backbone inserted in the Democratic platform by the national convention at Chicago, July 10, 1884. These strong pledges, pregnant with far-reaching protection in every sentence had been, he said, introduced into the Democratic platform through the insistence of protective tariff Democrats who are now receiving virulent denunciations from their late half-breed allies of free trade, because of their honest efforts to prevent their party from the violation of the pledges on which the party obtained its victory by a majority of only a flager's breadth. Before the election—

The devil was sick.

The devil a monk would be;

but after the election—

The devil was well.

The devil a monk was he.

It would seem that the party of free trade, under the alias of "revenue reformers," has determined to run a muck against nearly all the industries and productions of America, and such as escape the first assault could not hope for immunity from the next. He proceeded to denounce the horizontal scheme for a horizontal reduction of the tariff, comparing them to Dr. Sangrad's specific; and said their effect could only be to let a flood of foreign productions pour in and overrun the American market. These measures, he said, not having inspired love at first sight among the members of the house anxious to escape Waterloo on the heels of November, the juvenile play of hope had commenced, and an amended bill had been hurriedly brought to the front where horizontal jumped to perpendicular, and all legislation about iron was dropped out of sight for safety. The authors had seemed to realize "what perils do environ the man that meddles with cold iron." Finally the farmers had been selected as

VICTIMS OF THE NEXT EXPERIMENT, and the vast wool interests deeply identified with all portions of the country were to be exposed to absolute annihilation. It might be, however, that the lamb-like submissiveness of the wool-growers had been over-estimated. In number they had a giant's strength, and they might not consider it tyrannous to use it in self-defense. The revision of the tariff called for much patient labor and should be grounded upon established facts instead of upon theory, which makes statistics and history and experience go for nothing. In his career in relation to the tariff he had found no commandment to love thy neighbor better than thyself, but he had found promptings in favor of that policy which, while offering an ample revenue for support of the government, aimed also to advance the prosperity, power and glory of the whole country. That policy held out

NO EXCLUSIVE FAVOR possible monopoly of trade either to persons or places. It was a continental policy which embraced Augusta and Chattanooga as much as Lowell and Pittsburgh. All places and all persons were not only permitted, but invited to enter the race (foreign lords and persons alone excepted); but yet the free trader like Don Quixote still waged windy battle against the wholly imaginary foe he called "monopoly."

A NEW GENERATION had appeared in the South. The factories, foundries had machine shops on the James River and on the Tennessee were as potential as those on the Merrimac and the Potomac. They were so many hattering-rams before which alien theories and crooked abstractions were tumbling down to rise no more forever. Hostility to and destruction of these young but promising work-shops involved something akin to the Herodian guilt of the slaughter of the infants, but the time would come when it would be said, "They are dead which sought the young child's life."

Referring to the famous free-trade club of Chicago, he said: "Froquois were still employed by the British to tomahawk Americans. He admitted that the tradition of the public debt had proceeded so rapidly that a temporary surplus of revenue might become inevitable. The question, 'What should be done with it?' was fair. The question of the proper revision of the tariff at an early day would be eminently desirable, but the work should not be intrusted to those who are so far blind and can see nothing but reduction, or the abandonment of all duties. An excessive reduction of duties one year forces their imposition the next year. This would be

NO MORE THAN A CALAMITY. The removal of the duty on wool to-day and the imposing of a duty on tea and coffee to-morrow would seem to be part of the tariff reform programme. In conclusion, he said, the paramount credit for the financial treasures which had been so long and so closely identified with the growth and prosperity of the country unquestionably belonged to the Republican party, and there was no other party—"whose yesterday looked back with a smile." If the Democratic party shall fully accept the leadership of the

each-hand RETAILERS of free trade, whose economic theories almost throughout the universe have and shall ignore the inspiration and prestige which protective tariff has afforded to our country, as illustrated by all of the

progressive records of the past, it will be greatly regretted; but no one need despair of the republic so long as there is any party visible which honestly and firmly strives to bring into full play intelligence, genius, invention and industry of this great people—a party not ashamed to uphold the tariff as a sure presage of victory—which offers comprehension, first, last and forever, to the honor, welfare and integrity of our own native land.

Mr. Beck desired to know whether the senator from Vermont proposed to advise his friends in both houses; and he took that to be the scope of his remarks to

RESIST ALL EFFORTS

that might be made toward a reduction of taxation. If this essay were read for the purpose of encouraging the senator's friends in each house to resist all efforts for reduction of taxation the country might as well understand that such efforts were to be forestalled and defeated.

Mr. Morrill said he only desired to show he was opposed to such propositions as had come last session from the Democrats, but he was quite ready to unite with any party that would take hold of the subject in the spirit he had suggested. Mr. Beck said the senator should have advised his friends to bring up some measure which would meet his views, but so long as there was a hesitancy to the consideration that was an end to all effort. When a leader in the senate on financial questions—chairman of the committee on finance—gave out in advance a resolution and speech that

NOTHING COULD BE DONE to improve existing conditions it was like rallying his friends in advance in opposition to every movement. At the present rate of taxation the surplus (after the public debt that was payable) would be \$125,000,000; therefore, a Democratic president and secretary of the treasury demanded and insisted that taxation on the people should be reduced. There was no other way to get clear of surplus revenue honestly. It might be locked up in the treasury, but that meant bankruptcy. Extravagant appropriations might be indulged in, but that meant corruption; or a premium of 20, 30 or 40 per cent higher might be paid on bonds, but that meant extravagance and the swelling of tax-payers for the benefit of a few men who held government obligations. So if the legislators were honest men and intended honestly with the people, they were compelled to reduce taxation down to a point that would suffice for the nominal administration of the government. That did not involve

ANY QUESTION OF FREE TRADE.

Was the senator from Vermont opposed to an honest effort to reduce taxes? The whole burden of his speech was: Do not reduce the taxes, or if you do, take them off of such articles as tobacco. Perhaps he also meant whisky, because whisky and tobacco were articles on which there were internal revenue taxes. No one paid these taxes except the consumers of whisky and tobacco.

But the senator would keep the duty of 95 per cent on blankets and 65 per cent on clothing. He (Beck) believed in reasonable taxation, with the duties reduced to the necessities of the government. Then the manufacturers of the United States could reach the markets of the world and the laboring men of the country could be employed twelve months of the year instead of five or six months, as now. All pretences of aiding American labor by high tariff would be exposed whenever the door opened for debate. He hoped that the Republican senators and members would present to the country a plan for reducing taxation and give the Democrats a chance to discuss the question.

Mr. Sherman also spoke, and after he concluded Mr. Dawes obtained the floor and will speak when the subject is next taken up.

## DENISON.

The Ex-City Secretary's Shortage—Water Rates—Beat the City—G. A. R. Election.

Special to the Gazette.

DENISON, Tex., Dec. 9.—The city council, at its session last night, approved the bond of City Secretary elect T. E. Kennedy, and he was sworn into office.

The shortage of ex-City Secretary Radcliff proves to be \$903, and the city attorney has been instructed to apply to his bondsmen for payment of the same. The city secretary has been instructed to notify the Water Supply company that they will be expected to furnish water to consumers at five cents per 100 gallons.

On the 28th day of November J. H. Landers, who lives in the Indian Territory, was arrested, charged with appropriating mortgaged property, and has been in close confinement since that date until yesterday when he was released without a hearing.

C. D. Reavor, a dairyman, living some three miles northwest of the city, had some stock impounded by the city authorities, and brought suit in Justice Cook's court for damages. The case was tried yesterday when a verdict against the city for \$24.50 was given.

Nathaniel Lyon, Post No. 5, G. A. R., met last night and elected officers for the next year as follows: C. R. Young, commander; E. C. Closs, S. V. C.; A. Frensdorff, J. V. C.; J. A. Cox, chaplain; J. B. Pifer, O. D., and L. B. Moore, quartermaster.

Maj. George W. Doughty was convicted to-day before Justice Cook for malicious mischief. His offense was shooting a cow that broke into his enclosure in the night and despoiled his shrubbery.

## REPLIES TO THE PORTE.

The Great Powers Refuse to Commit Themselves on the Bulgarian Question.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Dec. 9.—A majority of the powers have replied to the port's circular asking advice as to the solution of the Bulgarian difficulty. The replies are all evasive or indefinite. Some of the powers ask for further explanation. None throw any new light on the matter. The earl of Salisbury, British foreign minister, refers the port to England's view on the Balkan situation previously expressed. Italy, a little more explicit, alludes to the alleged difficulty the Bulgarians must experience in accepting Prince Nicholas of Montenegro. It is now thought the port will suggest the solution of the difficulty Italy refers to.

## PLEURO-PNEUMONIA.

The Dread Disease Finds Its Way to Texas in Jerseys Recently Imported to Dallas County.

Several of the Animals Have Already Died and Many Others are Sick. A Gloomy Outlook.

The Agent of the National Bureau of Animal Industry Sent For—Prompt Action Necessary.

Special to the Gazette.

DALLAS, TEX., Dec. 9.—There was a cyclone of excitement among Dallas cattlemen to-day. Everybody was talking pleuro-pneumonia, quarantine and imported Jerseys. The cause of the alarm was the breaking out of the dread disease among the Jerseys recently imported to Dallas and sold by Messrs. Curry & Huston of Connersville, Ind. Mr. W. J. Bottorion at the sale invested in six of the pet milkers. Yesterday two of them died, frothing at the mouth and giving other pronounced evidence of pleuro-pneumonia. To-day another was in such a deplorable condition that it became necessary to kill it. A commission consisting of Dr. Souter, formerly a British government inspector and veterinary surgeon in Scotland; C. C. Slaughter and James Arbuckle, experienced cattle-raisers—the last named a breeder of Jerseys—made investigation, and all were convinced that the disease is pleuro-pneumonia. Dr. Souter being decidedly and unalterably pronounced in his judgment, asserting positively founded on long years of practice and observation with the disease. One of E. M. Powell's animals, purchased from Curry & Huston at the same sale at which Bottorion's purchases were made, also died and its demise was also attributed to pleuro-pneumonia. Many others are sick and more deaths will occur; in fact the cattle men anticipate that the whole bunch of Jerseys sold in Dallas will die, and that other herds will be afflicted. It is feared that the infection may spread and create enormous loss.

Mr. C. C. Slaughter, in conversation with THE GAZETTE'S correspondent, said: "I consider the situation extremely serious and critical. Vigorous measures should be at once adopted. I think Dallas county should be quarantined from allowing cattle to go outside her boundaries, and the state should be quarantined and cattle prevented from going into other states until the disease is known to have been thoroughly stamped out. The state has no cattle quarantine law, so S. P. Cunningham, state agent of the national bureau of animal industry, has been telegraphed at Fort Worth to come to Dallas at once and take whatever action he may deem necessary under the new United States statute covering pleuro-pneumonia and other infectious diseases and the quarantining of live stock."

These Jerseys are the herd about which a report was current just previous to their arrival in Texas of the existence of pleuro-pneumonia among them, but Curry & Huston, who came personally to Dallas with them, managed to make them appear healthy and find ready sale. THE GAZETTE'S correspondent interviewed them at the time on the subject, and they were positive in their assertion that the cattle were perfectly healthy and had not been exposed to pleuro-pneumonia. They also claimed to have clear bills of health for the animals from a government inspector in Indiana. The alarm caused by the breaking out of the disease is spreading and stockmen are anxiously awaiting the result, wondering if in addition to the misfortune of the general depression in the cattle business the past season the horrors of pleuro-pneumonia are to cap the climax of their troubles in Texas.

## MEXICO.

A Murderer Receives the Full Penalty of the Law—Pleased with Cleveland's Message.

CITY OF MEXICO, Dec. 9.—Public opinion in this country is so strong against the infliction of capital punishment that it was not generally believed that Francisco Delmoral would suffer the full penalty of the law set for to-day. His crime was the atrocious murder of a French resident nearly two years ago. The case has occupied much attention, and the French minister, in a private capacity, even asked the commutation of the sentence, but President Diaz refused to allow the law to be interfered with, and the criminal was shot to day by the aid of soldiers. He died bravely, having protested his innocence.

Mrs. Manning, wife of the American minister, is still ill, but is not considered serious. President Cleveland's expression of a desire for the negotiation of a new treaty of commerce was well received by press and government.

## TRADES FEDERATION.

Important Action Taken by the Columbus Labor Congress.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Dec. 9.—The trades conference this morning adopted rules for a federated congress. A resolution was adopted forming a federation of all the trades and labor unions in America, and a committee of five was appointed to confer with a committee of the federated congress. The resolutions were read and referred and the noon recess was taken.

The federated congress met immediately afterwards. Mr. Scott of the committee of the whole reported the attendance upon the sessions of the conference, and urged the advisability of organization. A resolution offered by Mr. Matvey of Chicago was adopted. It argues upon the trades unions the adoption of a rule making the question of wages secondary in importance.

Adjourned to meet at the call of the chair.